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public life from 1870 to 1920. (New York: Direct Sales Book Agency, 31 Union Square. 1922. Pp. 445. \$1.)

PROUT, H. G. *A life of George Westinghouse.* (New York: Scribner's. 1921. Pp. xi, 375. \$2.50.)

STEWART, W. *J. Keir Hardie: a biography.* With an introduction by J. RAMSAY MACDONALD. (London: Cassell. 1922. Pp. 387. 15 s.)

WELBOURNE, E. *A social and industrial history of England. Modern times.* (London: Collins. 1922. Pp. 212.)

The American Jewish year book, 5682, October 3, 1921, to September 22, 1922. Vol. XXIII. Edited by H. SCHNEIDERMAN. (Philadelphia: Jewish Pub. Soc. of America. 1921. Pp. x, 423.)

The proceedings of the Hague Peace Conferences. The conferences of 1899 to 1907, index volume. Division of International Law of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. JAMES BROWN SCOTT, director. (New York: Oxford Univ. Press. 1921. Pp. viii, 272.)

The revival of American business. Edited by C. H. CRENNAN. (Philadelphia: Am. Academy of Polit. and Soc. Sci. 1921. Pp. xxviii, 196.)

The Westover journal of John A. Selden, Esqr., 1858-1862. Edited by J. S. BASSETT and S. B. FAY. Smith College studies in history, vol. VI, no. 4. (Northampton, Mass.: Smith College, Dept. of History. 1921. Pp. 257-330.)

Year book of the state of Colorado, 1921. (Denver: State Board of Immigration. 1921. Pp. 145.)

Agriculture, Mining, Forestry and Fisheries

NEW BOOKS

ADAMS, R. L. *Farm management; a textbook for student, investigator, and investor.* (New York: McGraw-Hill. 1921. Pp. xx, 671.)

BAILEY, L. H. *Cyclopedia of farm crops.* (New York: Macmillan. 1922. Pp. xvi, 699. \$6.)

BIZZELL, W. B. *Farm tenantry in the United States. A study of farm tenantry and its economic and social consequences on rural welfare with special reference to conditions in the South and Southwest.* Bulletin 278. (College Station, Texas: Texas Agri. Experiment Sta., Division of Farm and Ranch Economics. 1921. Pp. 408.)

After an introduction of more than one hundred pages, in which the author, finding the origin of farm tenantry in the feudal system, traces its development through the centuries to the United States, he summarizes the theories of the principal early economists on the subject and gives a classification of the practical forms of land tenure today.

The chief problems of tenantry in this country are stated as follows: "The effect of agricultural production on cultivation of land by a number of tenants out of due proportion to actual farm owners; the undesirability, from the standpoint of agricultural production, of a large farm population composed of farm tenants who have abandoned hope of acquiring a farm home; the undesirability, from the standpoint of the good of the rural community, of a large farm population composed of tenants who

are economically and socially indifferent to community betterment; the inadequacy of farm tenantry as a moral and religious asset."

The indicated social effects of farm tenantry may be summarized: a lower intellectual standard of living, causing a decreased interest in education and lowering the moral standard of tenants; indifference to religious, civic and social affairs of the community.

Economic effects of the system are given as follows: "(1) depletion of soil fertility; (2) impossibility of maintaining proper rotation of crops and the application of other scientific methods under a transient tenantry system; (3) a general reduction in the average farm income; (4) economic income influences to a large degree standards of living and cultural opportunities. The average income of the farm tenant is too low to secure these advantages."

The chief interest of the author is in the problems of the farm tenant, which he considers in the light of the inadequate labor income, the influence of land values, of crop production, and of size of farms; the form of lease; the methods of financing tenant farm operations; the influence of immigration.

The all-inclusive problem of the farm tenant, the author points out, is the attainment of farm ownership. The chief factors in this problem are (1) an inadequate labor income; (2) speculation in land values; (3) unsatisfactory credit facilities. To aid in the solution of this problem, the author suggests (1) compensation for improvements made by the tenant upon the farm that he occupies; (2) taxation of land value in the form of a graduated tax, as an encouragement to ownership; (3) improvement of agricultural credit facilities by means of state legislation to supplement the Federal Farm Loan act; (4) suitable land settlement policies for the encouragement of private, semi-private, and state-aided colonization; (5) the establishment of legal agencies to prevent speculation in land values; (6) the reform of the present system of land transfers; (7) the establishment of a more attractive, wholesome, and comfortable rural home life.

The conclusions are the best part of the book, the body of the text showing little internal evidence of original research on the subject; but the author has made good use of a large number of studies on the various aspects of tenancy throughout the country. There is a helpful bibliography.

ALEXANDER E. CANCE.

BRADLEY, W. W. *California mineral production for 1920; with county maps.* (San Francisco: Calif. State Mining Bureau, Ferry Bldg. 1921. Pp. 217.)

CHISHOLM, G. G. *Handbook of commercial geography.* Ninth edition, revised. (New York: Longmans, Green. 1922.)

DURAN, L. *Raw silk: a practical handbook for the buyer.* Second revised edition. (New York: Silk Pub. Co., 1123 Broadway. 1921. Pp. 216. \$3.)

GARSDIE, A. H. editor. *Standard cotton mill practice and equipment, 1921.* (Boston: National Assoc. of Cotton Mfrs., 45 Milk St. 1921. Pp. 180.)

GUEST, G. *An introduction to English rural history.* (London: Workers' Educational Assoc. 1920. Pp. 68.)

- JENKINS, J. T. *History of the whale fisheries*. (London: Witherby. 1922. Pp. 336.)
- JOHNSON, C. A. *Coal, oil, gas and electricity; our natural resources*. (McKeesport, Pa.: Author, 324 Fifth Ave. 1921. Pp. 107. \$5.)
- KEATINGS, G. *Agricultural progress in Western India*. (New York: Longmans, Green. 1922. Pp. xii, 253. \$2.)
- MCADAM, D. J. *Coal, government ownership or control; government ownership of navy coal land and control of the coal industry*. (New York: Authors & Publishers' Corporation, 440 Fourth Ave. 1921. Pp. 188. \$2.)
- NIEMI, S. *Mesabi iron range of Minnesota; a bibliography*. (Eveleth, Minn.: Eveleth Pub. Library. 1921. Pp. 18.)
- PROTHERO, R. E. *English farming past and present*. Third edition. (New York: Longmans, Green. 1922. \$4.)
- REW, SIR R. H. *The story of the agricultural club*. (London: King. 1922.)
- SMEDLEY, G. B. *Oil and gas laws of Texas. 1921 edition. Oil and gas rights in state lands*. (Dallas: Martin Stationery Co. 1921.)

WOODS, K. S. *The rural industries round Oxford. A survey made on behalf of the Institute for Research into Agricultural Economics, University of Oxford*. (Oxford: Clarendon Press. 1921. Pp. 180.)

This study was made in a district which lies within thirty miles of Oxford, England, and includes an area of some fifty miles square. Account is given of several industries, including the woodland occupations, barrel-hoop making, cooperage, the besom industry, hurdle making, chair-leg turnery and chair manufacture, osier cultivation and basket making, leather dressing, ready-made clothing, machine and hand-knitting, and the lace-making industry. The inquiry includes the crafts practiced in the homes and small work-shops and factories, where little capital is invested. "The object of the study was to ascertain what rural industries existed, the reasons for their localization, their present position, and prospects for future development."

The report shows that there are certain localities where land unsuited for agriculture does yield raw materials suitable for use in local crafts and industries; that there exists skill in producing useful commodities; and that there are people residing in these localities who have time and inclination to apply to manufacture of many different commodities for a local market. It is quite impossible, however, for these local resources to compete with large-scale production for a general market. Rural organization for production and marketing is lacking, and transport facilities are poor and cost of carriage high. There is a deplorable lack of educational facilities, and wretched local government in town and country. Wherever large-scale production exerts an influence, organized labor is entering to affect hours of work and wages. The better classes of young workers are being drawn away to the industrial centers and even unskilled laborers are able to receive high wages, which makes them unwilling to serve apprenticeships in the local crafts and trades.

As a remedy, the two most necessary lines for development are better facilities for education and improved means for transportation. It is not

considered desirable to stimulate household industries to supplement the family income of those who are unable to follow other occupations, for this leads to low wages and the sweating system. Lace making, knitting, ready-made clothing, dressmaking industries, while not economically profitable as whole-time occupations, may be profitable to those otherwise unemployed or unemployable, as, for example, the old, the unfit, and the young who are still at home.

WILLIAM LLOYD DAVIS.

University of Wisconsin.

Annual report on the mineral production of Canada, 1920. (Ottawa: Dept. of Mines. 1921. Pp. 80.)

Education in forestry. Educational bull. 44, 1921. (Washington: Supt. of Docs., Gov. Prtg. Office. 1921. 10c.)

Milk and milk products. Report of the Federal Trade Commission, 1914-1918. (Washington: Gov. Prtg. Office. 1921. Pp. 234.)

This report undertakes to present the leading facts pertaining to costs, prices, profits, and various business practices in the milk and milk products industries during the war. Particular attention is given to the condensed and evaporated milk market and it is shown that the profits in these businesses were rather large, though not exceptionally so as compared with many other businesses.

The marketing of butter, the profits made by the trade, the amount paid the farmer, the relative merits of the coöperative and the centralized creamery are carefully discussed. A brief study of market milk is given. The last chapter deals with government control.

B. H. HIBBARD.

The Missouri year book of agriculture, 1921. (Jefferson City: State Bd. of Agri. 1921. Pp. 475.)

The production of coal and coke in Canada, 1920. (Ottawa: Dept. of Mines. 1921. Pp. 36.)

The relation of land tenure to the use of the arid grazing lands of the southwestern states. Dept. Agri. bull. 1001. (Washington: Supt. Docs., Gov. Prtg. Office. 1922. 15c.)

World atlas of commercial geology. Part II, Water power of the world. (Washington: U. S. Geological Survey. 1921.)

Transportation and Communication

NEW BOOKS

ATTERBURY, W. W. *The public can secure the railroad service it wants.* (Philadelphia: Author, Pa. System. 1922. Pp. 17.)

BRADLEY, G. D. *The story of the Santa Fe.* (Boston: Richard C. Badger, The Gorham Press. 1920. Pp. 288. \$3.)

In this volume Professor Bradley traces the history of the Santa Fe from its beginning about 1864 to 1887. For several reasons the author selected the latter date as the concluding year for his narrative: "It was in this year that the Santa Fe built its line into Chicago and thereby became a transcontinental system; it was in 1887 that the passage of the Interstate Commerce act marked a new era in railroad history; and